Amendments to the Claims

This listing of claims will replace all the prior revisions, and listings of claims in this application.

Listing of Claims

1. – 6 (Cancelled)

7. (Currently Amended) A method of determining the time t_{HOB} to a desired Height Of Burst (HOB) of a projectile comprising the steps of:

a. determining, through the effect of a sensor on-board the projectile, when the projectile reaches its apogee after launch;

b. measuring the actual time t_a that it takes said projectile to reach the apogee after launch; and

c. calculating the time to the desired Height Of Burst t_{HOB} based upon the actual measured time t_a;

wherein said on-board sensor is one selected from the group consisting of: accelerometric sensor, gyroscopic sensor, velocity sensor, global positioning sensor, inertial sensor, and MEMs.

8. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 7 wherein the calculating step c above comprises setting the t_{HOB} as a percentage X% of t_a wherein said percentage is less than 100% and wherein $t_{HOB} = t_a + \text{X}\%t_a$.

9. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 8 wherein said percentage of t_a is calculated as follows:

if $t_a > 12$ seconds then down leg time = 90% of t_a;

if 12 sec > $t_a > 9$ seconds then down leg time = 70% of t_a;

if 9 sec > $t_a > 7$ seconds then down leg time = 10% of t_a;

if $t_a < 7$ seconds then there may be a malfunction and the projectile should be disabled..

10. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 7 wherein said step c is calculated as follows:

$$t_{HOB} = t_a + \sqrt{t_a^2 - 2 \times HOB/g + C}$$

where g=9.81 m/sec^2 = 32 ft/sec^2
and C = correction factor.

11. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 10 wherein said correction factor C is calculated as follows:

if $t_a > 12$ seconds then C = 1.0 sec;

if 12 sec > $t_a > 9$ seconds then C =0.75 sec;

if 9 sec > $t_a > 7$ seconds then C = 0.5 sec;

if $t_a < 7$ seconds then there may be a malfunction and the projectile should be disabled.